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A. P. I. Spring Meeting Scheduled for June 2-3

An exceptionally interesting program is in prospect for the more than 1,200 West Coast oil men expected to be in attendance at the Spring meeting of the Pacific Coast District of the American Petroleum Institute, Division of Production, to be held at the Statler Hotel on June 2-3.

In announcing the tentative program, Milan G. Arthur, Union Oil Co. engineer, who is general chairman of the meeting, declared the presentation of the significance of applying technical aspects to practical problems had been a primary aim. Every-day problems of the drilling and producing branches, as well as new developments, are being given special attention this year, he said.

How jet rock bits are performing in California fields, and progress being made in the use of air as the circulating medium, are two topics to be covered in drilling sessions. Also to be discussed is an improved technique for cementing casing under difficult conditions.

Relative permeability data, a property of oil sands having to do with the resistance they offer to oil flow, has not been put to its most effective use by field operating personnel. How they can better apply the data to their day-to-day field problems will be described by J. S. Osoba, Humble Oil & Refining Co., Houston, Texas.

How automatic gauging and controlling equipment is assisting in oil-field operations will be the topic of another production paper. Also of interest to field personnel will be a paper dealing with the designing of a wash tank so that better, cheaper oil-water separation can be effected.

Carl A. Young, Dallas, Texas, who is retiring from the office of of the director Division of Production after 29 years with the Institute, will be honored at a banquet session on Tuesday night.

Three West Coast engineers will be awarded "Certificates of Appreciation" for their outstanding work in A.P.I. John G. Pew, vice president of Sun Oil Co., Philadelphia, and vice president of production for A.P.I., will present the awards at this session.

MILAN G. ARTHUR
(General Chairman of the Meeting)

Maj. Gen. W. A. Worton, U.S. M.C. (retired), Los Angeles, will make the principal banquet address, "The Asiatic Situation." Very active in antisubversive work, he's president of both the American Library of Information and the Better America Federation. Knowledge gained from this activity, as well as from his many years of service in the Far East, will make his address of extreme interest.

In the after session of June 2. two talks of general interest will be heard. J. Howard Marshall, vice president of Signal Oil & Gas Co., will deal with management problems in one address. In the other A. H. Bell, president of Bell & Burden, Inc., will discuss "What the Drilling Contractor Has to Offer the Oil Industry."

C. F. Gates of General Petroleum Corp. and D. S. Johnston of Signal Oil & Gas Co., are chairmen of the production and drilling programs, respectively. T. H. Acres of Sunray Oil Corp. is chairman of the Pacific Coast District.

The abstracts of technical papers follow:

Morning session, 9:30 A.M., June 2

APPLICATION OF AUTOMATIC GAUGING AND CONTROLLING EQUIPMENT TO OIL FIELD PRODUCTION

OPERATIONS

R. L. Beckwith
Standard Oil Company
of California

Many mechanical and automatic controls have applications in oilfield production operations. Where operators are faced with 24-hour lease operation and only part-time coverage, these devices can be economically justified. They will do as good, if not better, job on routine, repetitive activities than can production men themselves.

Some of the routine activities for which automatic devices are being used are : (1) part-time pumping synchronized to the well's capacity, (2) starting and stopping flowing wells, (3) time-cycle controlled intermittent gas lift, (4) tank switching to avoid overfilling, (5) water bleeding, (6) gauging, (7) tank shipping, (8) recording of gauges, and (9) shutting in production in the event of failures or emergencies.

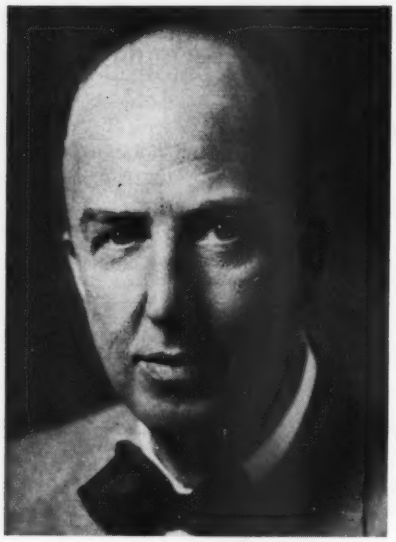
How far operators are willing to go with the use of automatic gauging and controlling equipment is dependent upon what they see in the way of benefits to be gained. When considering their use in the above applications, it should not be difficult to determine when and if the automatic devices will provide the desired service at the most economical cost.

The automatic and mechanical devices described are only a partial answer to the challenge of finding new and better ways of doing things. The extent to which these known ways are utilized, and the continued development of other ways which may be still better, are up to the individual operator.

PRACTICAL FIELD APPLICATION OF RELATIVE PERMEABILITY DATA

J. S. Osoba
Humble Oil & Refining Co.
Houston, Texas

Relative permeability is a very useful part of the information needed for proper operation of an oil field. When coupled with factual data on other items which also influence the movement of oil and gas through porous reservoir formations, it is then possible for a reservoir



T. H. ACRES
(Chairman Pacific Coast District)

engineer to interpret and predict the performance of the oil field with sufficient assurance to provide a sound basis for both management decisions and field economics.

Presented at a level understandable by those not experts in the field of reservoir engineering or fluid mechanics, the paper describes the importance of relative permeability and how it may be put to use in solving various types of field problems. It is shown that it is a key part of the data required for an understanding of the processes which take place in an underground formation during the recovery of oil.

Influence of relative permeability on ultimate recovery is discussed, after which examples of its application to various situations are given. These include; (1) Recovery by dissolved-gas drive, (2) detection of deviations from normal behavior, (3) analysis of primary pressure maintenance, (4) natural pressure maintenance, (5) secondary recovery, and (6) individual well problems.

In the day-to-day problems of individual wells, often relative permeability can be put to very effective use in interpreting the causes of, and proper remedy for, undesirable well behavior. When a well begins to give trouble, such as failure to make its expected production, it is often possible to decide whether the trouble is a normal reflection of the depletion process or has arisen from other influences. Substantial savings in workover expenditures are often possible through such analysis.

SHEAR PREVENTION IN THE WILMINGTON FIELD

D. L. Roberts
E. B. Hall and Company

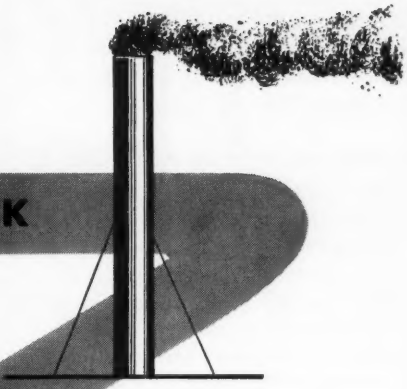
A brief history of earthquakes affecting the Wilmington-Long Beach area is given, as well as a description of the type of damage and major damage levels in oil wells of the Wilmington field. Development of methods now used to protect wells from earthquake damage is covered in detail and a description of current practices is given.

Effectiveness of the program is illustrated by the record of 129 wells in the area affected by an earthquake which occurred in August 1951. Total damage to 21 protected wells was confined to sanding up of two deep well pumps. Of the remaining 108 wells, 54 have been abandoned because of severe damage and 45, although known to be damaged, are still on production.

Protective methods have gone through the following phases: (1) Attempts to increase the strength of casing strings to withstand stresses induced by earth slippage, and introduction of devices permitting lengthening or shortening of the string without damage; (2) attempts to provide sufficient room for movement around casing strings to prevent transmission of earth movement stresses to casing; (3) expansion of the latter program in both depth and geographic area; and (4) simultaneously with the above, development of special annulus pack materials to maintain maximum free space around casing strings.

The procedures are believed to have already yielded handsome economic returns, and may yield others in the future. While cost of the program must be classed as that of a form of insurance, the expenditure has been well justified. Before a basic change in methods will be made it is believed a major change in conditions must occur. However, marked improvement has

FROM A NEEDLE TO A SMOKESTACK



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been obtained since these basic methods were first developed and further refinements of method can be expected in the future.

Morning session, 9:30 A.M., June 3

A PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF FLUID HYDRAULICS TO DRILLING IN CALIFORNIA

Gene D. Thompson
Humble Oil & Refining Co.

Optimum application of fluid hydraulics to drilling better utilizes the available hydraulic horsepower of a rotary rig to efficiently effect a substantial improvement in bit performance, and consequently, a reduction in overall drilling time.

The trend toward deeper drilling with higher operational cost emphasizes the necessity for a well-balanced rig, designed with the hydraulic equipment commensurate with the hoisting capacity. From a practical standpoint, the degree of approach to optimum hydraulic horsepower must be based on an economic evaluation of the resultant savings and a possible increase in the cost of operations.

During the past several years an extensive research program has been conducted by Humble Oil & Refining Co. to determine how the various hydraulic and mechanical factors affect the performance of drag-type and rock bits. A chronological history of extensive laboratory and field tests which have been conducted, with particular emphasis placed on such data as pertain to power rigs, is presented.

In order to assist in outlining a practical program for California operations, representative curves and nomographs are included for clarity and more rapid calculations. These data are sufficiently detailed to assist as a guide in outlining and designing more efficient hydraulic systems.

In addition, routine jet bit operations, in the Ventura, Los Angeles, and San Joaquin Basins are presented to illustrate current techniques utilized to attain a substantial improvement in bit performance. Although these bits have become a routine practice on many power rigs in California, principally above depths of 6,000 ft., it is evident ultimate efficiency has not been attained; that the present bit performance at increased depths can be substantially improved.

D. S. JOHNSTON
(Chairman Drilling Program)

AIR DRILLING IN CALIFORNIA

K. M. Nicolson
Standard Oil Co. of Calif.

Air drilling, or more properly rotary pneumatic drilling, is not new but the application of this method recently has been expanded. Four California operators have used air for drilling surface holes, principally in areas where severe loss of circulation conditions and limited water supplies exist.

From this limited scope of application it appears conditions favorable for air circulation and expensive for mud circulation are required for the economic utilization of this drilling method. Scope of air drilling may be expanded by a reduction in cost of air equipment or improvement of technique so that the method can cope with water bearing strata or sloughing formations.

A technique which shows promise of broadening use of air drilling is reverse circulation—circulating air down the annulus and returning cuttings and air up the inside of the drill pipe. Under these conditions cutting lifting capacities are greatly increased with little increase in circulating pressure, or the same lifting capacity may be obtained with a fraction of the air volume.

Reverse circulation is one of the most promising means proposed to date for air drilling in wet formations because of: (1) The high lifting capacity obtained inside the drill pipe; (2) the fact cuttings will not contact the sides of the hole or outside surface of the drill pipe; and (3) fluid may be added to the air stream to improve the fluidity of cuttings if they tend to become sticky.

In 14 surface holes drilled at South Mountain and Oat Mountain fields, the rate of penetration while using air was higher than in comparable wells drilled with mud. The increase in drilling rate ranged from 40 to over 200 per cent greater than correlated intervals in adjacent wells drilled with mud.

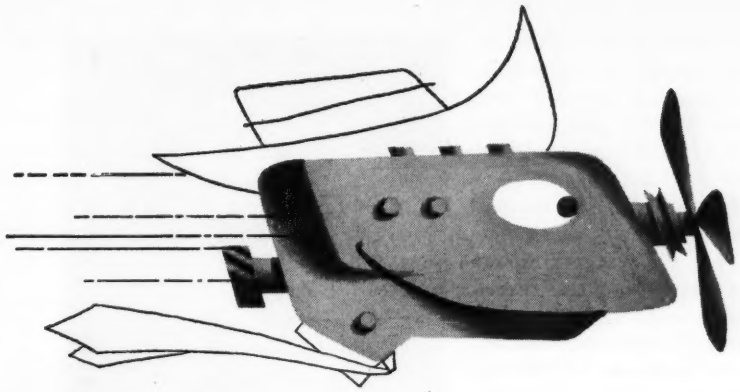
Equipment required for air drilling is discussed and operating procedures peculiar to this drilling method are described. In regard to the latter, the rotary speed usually is reduced to somewhat below normal to prevent excessive kelly packing wear. Also, bit weight may be increased without adverse effect because bit life is improved with air drilling and there is less tendency to drill crooked holes.

SQUEEZE CEMENTING TECHNIQUE IN CEMENTING CASING FOR INITIAL WATER SHUT-OFF

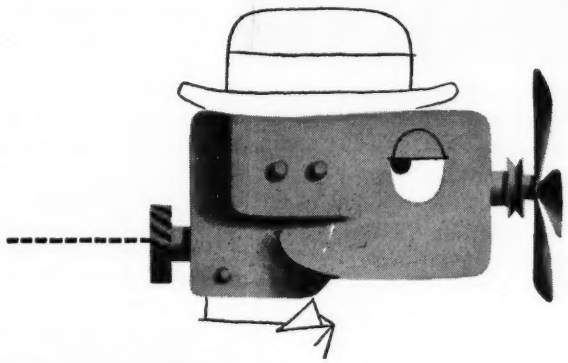
Carl B. Bowden
Union Oil Company

Slant-hole drilling is necessary to develop a number of oil pools in California, and an increased amount of this type drilling may be anticipated in the future. Conditions existing in slant holes result in difficulty in obtaining successful initial cementing operations to exclude or shut-off water productive zones overlying the oil production zones.

These conditions were encountered in the Sansinena oil field, near Whittier in Los Angeles County. To cope with the problem a "hesitation-squeeze" cementing technique — a method similar to stage squeeze cementing through a shoe squeeze shoe on drill pipe—was developed. Employed on 42 wells, the method resulted in 37 successful job and five failures.



AT HIGH SPEEDS



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A "move-and-scratch" method was used previously in four wells, resulting in three unsuccessful water shut-offs. In this process the scratcher and centralizer-equipped casing was run to bottom and then reciprocated in attempt to remove the mud wall cake by scratching and circulating with large volumes of mud. The cement then was mixed and displaced with 0 to 500 psi. pressure, using top and bottom plugs with a minimum of 200 cu. ft. of water pumped ahead of the cement.

Using the hesitation-squeeze method, casing is run to bottom and circulation broken. Cement is then pumped in. Displacement is stopped within 300 ft. of the float collar, followed by a waiting period of usually 5 to 15 minutes. Pumping is again resumed for 20 or 30 ft., followed by another waiting period. This intermittent pumping continues until cement cannot be further displaced due to cement setting, bumping plugs, or when surface returns of circulation are no longer evident. Total cementing time averages 1½ hours.

The new technique has been effective in reducing drilling cost, not only by reducing the frequency of unsuccessful initial jobs, but also by decreasing expenditures for recementing operations where failures occur. High final displacement pressures, over 1,000 psi., are significant. The technique is not recommended where depleted or lost circulation zones are exposed to the cementing pressure.

PRESSURE CHANGES IN DRILLING WELLS CAUSED BY PIPE MOVEMENT

W. T. Cardwell, Jr.
California Research Corp.

Blowouts can be prevented by closer control of pipe pulling suction; and circulation losses can be prevented by closer control of pipe running pressure. This paper explains the pressure changes that occur when pipe is run or pulled, and it includes a chart for quick, approximate estimates of pipe running pressure and pipe pulling suction. Under quite ordinary conditions, the pressure changes may be of the order of several hundred pounds per square inch.

C. F. GATES
(Chairman of Production Program)

Previously published field data are explained and unified. The following points are brought out:

1. Balling, or swabbing, is not the cause of pressure or suction imposed while running or pulling pipe. Both running pressure and pulling suction must occur even with clean, open-ended pipe.

2. Running pressure and pulling suction do not occur merely below pipe bottom. They occur all the way up and down the hole. The pressure or suction is largest at and below pipe bottom, and from pipe bottom to the surface it decreases linearly to zero.

3. If there is balling, it will aggravate the pressure change only below the depth of the ball. Balling decreases the running pressure of pulling suction above the depth of the ball.

4. If the bit is plugged, running pressure or pulling suction is increased at all points of the hole.

5. Running pressure and pulling suction are proportional to the effective low-shearing-rate viscosity, or gel strength, of the drilling fluid. For deep drilling, increased emphasis should be placed on the measurement of drilling fluid viscosities and gel strengths under simulated bottom hole conditions. Efforts to improve present measurement methods will help to control running pressure and pulling suction, and will be repaid by less lost circulation and fewer blowouts.

Afternoon session, 2:00 P.M., June 3

A WASH TANK DESIGN

Arthur R. Williams
Shell Oil Co.

Magnitude and complexity of the dehydration problem on the Taylor lease in the Ventura field justified the construction of a chemical dehydration pilot unit for testing the factors influencing the design and operation of chemical dehydration plants. Overall results of the pilot tests indicate the dominant factors of the chemical dehydration process are temperature, chemical injection rate, and wet oil throughput rate. These factors overshadow such other variables as wash water level, spreader design, and heating methods.

The tests conducted on the 65-bbl. pilot wash tank included 128 sets of data taken under varying conditions. A prime object of the tests, in addition to the evaluation of equipment and operations, was to determine the performance of wash tanks as compared to electrical dehydration.

Based on the results of the pilot plant tests a full-scale plant, including a 10,500-bbl. wash tank, and constructed. Tests conducted in this tank, before finalizing the design of the remainder of the plant, confirmed the results of the pilot-tank tests. With a wash-tank temperature of 140°F and 1.6 pints of chemical per 100 bbl., an output cut of 0.9 per cent was obtained for a maximum wet-oil throughput of 19,600 bbl. daily.

Other conclusions resulting from the tests included:

1. Use of positive displacement pump instead of gravity flow in the wet-oil stream does not increase the treating problem if the wet oil is in the form of an emulsion prior to pumping.

2. Use of a cone-type spreader proved no more effective than the inverted pan type.

3. Injection of chemical before, instead of after, the dirty oil passes through a line heater did not improve its action in the dehydration process.

4. The water level in the tank should be maintained at a height equal to at least half the tank height and higher if possible, since little,

if any, dehydration occurs after oil passes through the oil-water interface.

5. Time settling tests indicate that dehydration will continue in stock tanks if the wash tank output is segregated. If the wash tank output is commingled with cold, clean oil, there will be no further decrease in cut.

OBSERVATIONS OF WATER DAMAGE TO OIL PRODUCTIVITY

T. A. Bertness
General Petroleum Corp.

The possibilities of damage to productivity of oil sands by exposure to water have been indicated by well production histories and core analyses. However, the heterogeneous nature of oil sands has made it difficult to relate the extent of water damage to physical properties of the sands.

Laboratory and field data are presented which indicate that the flow of oil at moderate pressure gradients may restore effective oil permeabilities of damaged sands to values many times greater than the permeabilities of the sands saturated with water. However, permanent damage to oil productivity can be produced in sands whose structures are disturbed by invasion of water. Possible effects of water upon the permeabilities and structures of oil sands are discussed.

THE RESIDUAL OIL CONTENT OF WATER-BASE WIRE-LINE CORES AS CRITERION OF WATER FLOODABILITY

Norris Johnson
Petroleum Technologist, Inc.
T. J. Nowak
Union Oil Company
J. E. Klipp
Sunray Oil Corp.

(This paper results from activities of the Study Committee on Fluid Injection of the A.P.I. Pacific Coast District Committee on Production Practice.)

An examination of 10,464 California wire-line core analyses shows an expected dependence of the residual oil saturation on the reservoir oil-water viscosity ratio. A similar dependence is evident in flood-pot residuals, and in Mid-Continent field residuals by both water drive and gas drive. However, the correlation is semi-quantitative only in the low oil viscosity range. The deviations are so large in the range of high viscosity oils as to make it unadvisable to use the wire-line core residual oil content as a criterion of floodability. A tentative borderline at 3,000 ft. depth, or 30 for the oil water viscosity ratio, is mentioned as being useful until more exact limits can be established for the range of wire-line data that may prove useful for deciding on floodability.

Reflecting the considerate views of the majority of the California producing industry, Ernest O. Thompson, Texas Railroad Commission chairman, in a recent statement strongly urged increased crude oil prices to aid domestic operators. Thompson, whose group regulates Texas oil output, warned that 55,000 new oil wells required in 1953 by the Petroleum Administration for Defense can never be built on current oil prices.

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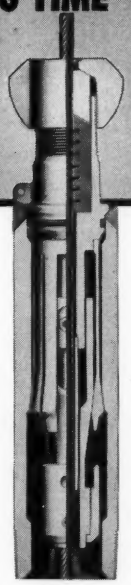

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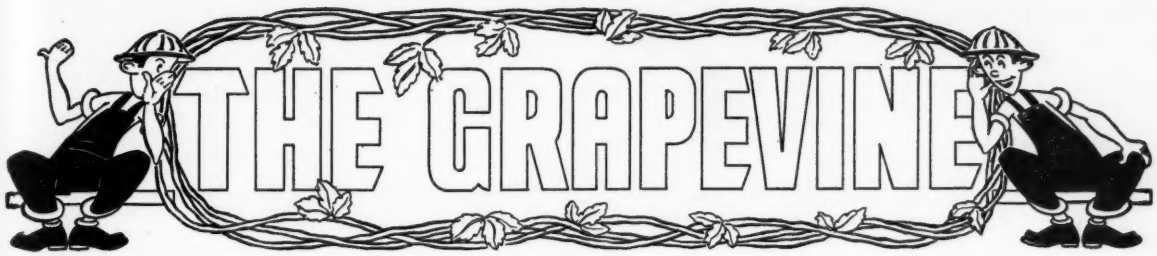


Today, without added cost, we are going to deal with a small but important segment of the female populace of Buenaventura and reveal for the first time some of the lesser known facts about a number of otherwise well known people. They are the recently appointed officers and executives of the Ventura Desk & Derrick Club, and they are dedicated "to promote among women employed in the petroleum and allied industries, through an informative and educational program, a clearer understanding of the industry," all of which, of course, is designed to make them more useful members of the petrolic family. That is a distinctly worthy objective especially since the ladies are already pretty thoroughly indispensable in the oil business, and are likely to become more so as time progresses. We have heard that there is in the process of being invented a robot that will take dictation, transcribe its own notes, and even keep track of the boss' appointments but it will never be accepted in the oil industry. Who wants to take a robot home from a Desk & Derrick Club cocktail party?

Now getting down to the purpose for which we are actually assembled, leave us first consider the prexy of the organization, Elizabeth Seals, or Liz as she is known to her fellow members, officiant as feminine factotum to J. H. Casey, General Petroleum Corp's. district geologist. Liz is a native of Peck, Idaho, and was literally born into the oil industry. Her dad is construction superintendent for Pacific Lighting so she has lived in practically every oil field in California and, we might add, has worked in most of the departments of the business. Liz was first employed out at Sante Fe Springs in 1937 by our old friend, Ray Judy of Union Oil Company, but after divers adventures became associated in 1949 with the disciples of the aviating equine. She is a very busy gal who, besides handling secretarial, stenographic, and bookkeeping chores for six men and doing the paper work for the scouting department, ministers to the multiple needs of a 13-year old daughter, and squanders what she laughingly calls her spare time in music, hiking, swimming, badminton, dancing and gardening. All we have to say is that anyone who can dispose of a schedule like that without developing a neurotic twitch is well equipped to direct the destinies of the Ventura D & D lassies.

Nola Winters, first vice president, is private secretary to that noted barbecuists and ambassador of amiability, Fritz Huntsinger, who, as we write is streaking into the far northwest for visits in Canada and Alaska that will take him eventually up to Fairbanks, Alaska. Nola is a daughter of Achilles, Kansas, the village that was named after the guy with the vulnerable heel. (There is room for a wisecrack there but we don't have time to pick it up). She has been in the oil business since 1945. and has muchly enjoyed her first eight years. Her enthusiasm for the D & D movement is evident in the facts that she was a director in 1951, second vice president in 1952, and currently is first vice president. Her particular hobby is collecting phonograph records which reminds us that just the other day a professor of psychology, by way of experiment, played a bebop record near a cage of monkeys at Chicago Zoo and now the Simians are all mad as the dickens about the evolution idea.

Frances Sergent, the second vice president this year, does her secretarial stint for another high ranking Venturan, Martin Mears, drilling superintendent of Tide Water Associated Oil Company, and is kept completely occupied by all accounts. She was born in Atlantic, Iowa, yet so far as we know has never taken up horseshoe pitching. She started with Tide Water in 1946 and that has been the term of her oil experience but does not by any means indicate the intensity or scope of it. Among her varied chores are keeping inventory of rented tools and their performance records, accounting for tools and services on contract drilling projects, maintaining district tool department records, and issuing purchase orders for the drilling department. Her favorite pastimes are reading, cooking, and ballroom dancing. Well, that's a nice combination: Reading improves the mind, cooking assures the well being of the body, and dancing keeps the feet clean, at least Junior's idea of the tepsichorean art is "to just keep turning around and wiping your feet."

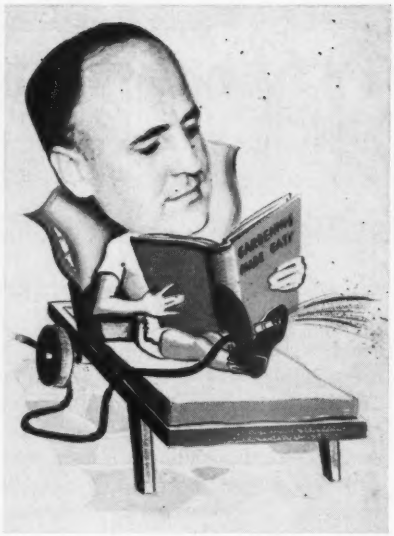
Immediate past president is Martha Jamar, secretary-treasurer of J & G Oilwell Service, whose boss is (realists will get a laugh out of this) her husband, Timy R. Jamar, president of the company. Martha was born in Santa Barbara and first entered the oil business as a secretary in the Wilson Oil Tool Company. She has now been with the J & G Oilwell Service for six years and is very active in civic and welfare work. She has been a member of Business & Professional Women's Club for the past five years and engages in all manner of worthwhile enterprise for medical groups, the school system, and the municipality. One wisecracker said a while ago when asked if he thought women should be in public life, "Why,

HE WAS BORN IN THE WILLISTON BASIN

R. J. "Ray" Stipek, partner in the lands and leasing firm of Keans, Springmann, and Stipek, is a friendly sort of chap with just a tiny streak of bashfulness in his makeup that adds somewhat pleasantly to the total effect. He was born in Glendive, Montana, an interesting village situated between the Bad Lands and the Yellowstone River in Eastern Montana. This section has become pretty well known to the oil fraternity recently because of its proximity to the Glendive-Baker Anticline, and also for the perfectly good reasn that it lies within the Williston Basin.

He is a graduate in geology from University of Wisconsin, class of '25, and while there engaged in various sports, including football, in which he won his letter in three years and in his final year made the guard post in Grantland Rice's third All-American team.

For two summers during his college years he worked on the Wisconsin State Geological Survey, acquiring worthwhile experience in the use of the dip needle or magnetic compass. This led to his joining Gulf Oil Corporation in 1926 for the purpose of determining the applicability of magnetic surveying in oil exploration. The experiments were conducted in the Texas Panhandle and when they were completed he became a scout for Gulf in North and West Texas, participating in the initial development of the Yates Field. He was geologist in the Midland office when he left Texas in 1931 and hied to Kansas.



There he attended Washburn College Law School at Topeka, Kansas, graduated, and was admitted to practice in the state, but California was calling, and shortly thereafter he came to Los Angeles. He began work for Union Oil Company in 1935 in the exploration department. Thence he moved into lease administration, and finally into lands as assistant manager. In 1947, with Reg Keans and Dave Springmann, he formed a partnership to aid industry in the acquisition and development of oil and gas lands, and this institution has been much in demand ever since.

Ray is a member of AAPG, AIME, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the University Club, and the Petroleum Club of Los Angeles. In this last he has worked arduously towards the advancement of the doubtful science of domino playing and is one of the sharpest drawers and peggers in the area. Outdoors he likes to watch any kind of sport or, as you can see from the accompanying illustration, to indulge in the more violent phases of gardening.

certainly, what surer way could you find of making it public!" That sort of remark, however, is nothing but downright jealousy. As a matter of fact, women can keep information secret just as well as men, only it takes more of them, that's all! Which, of course, is quite aside from Martha Jamar who is really a keen business woman and is well established as such in the Ventura area. She also likes to divert herself occasionally with a bit of ballroom dancing and there are few who can trip the light fantastic more gracefullly.

Maria Porras, recording secretary, is stenographer to that old Cal grad, Rex Grivetti, district geologist for The Texas Company, and is a native Californian, having first opened her startled eyes in the snug village of Santa Paula, where much of the state's early oil development took place. She is a graduate of Ventura Junior College, and also attended Immaculate Heart College and Sawyer's School of Business before attaching herself to The Texas Company as a stenographer. Maria obviously has a special flair for accuracy in the stenographic arts or she would not have been elected to the important secretarial post she now holds with the D & D group. We remember our own embarrassment some years ago when, after dictating a long letter to our good looking blonde stenographer, she came back and asked, "What was that again you said between 'Dear Sir' and 'Yours truly.'" We have no knowledge of Maria's extra curricular excitements other than Yolanda Maria, her daughter, which is a more interesting hobby than collecting postage stamps, as any boy of Yolanda's age will tell you.

Corresponding secretary is Leigh Wood, draftsman in the office of the district geologist for M.J.M. & M. Oil Company. She was born in Sealy, Texas, has the soft southern drawl to prove it, and began her oil career with Oil Development Company in Amarillo, under her present boss, Bob Herron, who was then district geologist for ODC. There, in addition to general office duties, she learned the drafting art and became so proficient at it that when Bob became attached to M.J. M. & M. Company, he offered her the' position she now holds. She moved to Ventura in October, 1952, and hasn't regretted it for a minute. Leigh's special outside interest is the Business & Professional Women's Club which prompts the suggestion that what we need most in the business world today is not better filing systems but larger waste baskets, and it may not be quite apropos but one of these economic analysts told us the other day that last month was easily the best May the oil industry has had since last September.

Chancellor of the Desk & Derrick Club exchequer is Haley Norman who functions capably as technical stenographer to the noted drilling mud expert, Vernon Zacher, at Tide Water Associated Oil Company. She is from the deep south, of California, that is, having been born in Tujunga, and she must have traveled widely for we note that she studied accounting in Hawaii and business in Anchorage, Alaska. Haley started in the mud business in Ventura in 1951 and now knows more about drilling fluids than many of the experts. Wonder if she knows that the word "viscosity" comes from the Latin **viscum,** meaning mistletoe! You see, when you squeeze the mistletoe berry it exudes a very sticky juice, and viscosity is just "stickiness" or resistance to flow. Isn't that interesting? But to get back on the beam, Haley is a quiet, modest sort of a person who likes nothing better than to relax in the big chair after dinner with a good book and spend her weekends dillying among the dahlias, as it were. Her husband, Bob Norman, by the way, is also in oil. He is a Union Oil dealer and is widely

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Director Gertrude Anita Nicolini is steno for Coleman Reynolds, the Shell Oil Company landman, and is a dyed-in-the wool Hoosier. She was born in South Bend, Indiana. where the Studebakers are made and whence all the more erudite people of the United States seem to emanate. She came to Ventura in 1951 and in that same year began work for Shell Oil Company, Gertrude was formerly secretary to the plant superintendent at Studebaker and has also been an unstinting laborer in the cause of humanitarianism. During the last war she served as a Red Cross Gray Lady, did canteen service, and in general functioned right well for the personnel of the armed forces. She is a studious person who likes reading the best in literature, which will probably compel her to skip this balderdash, and likes listening to the best in music, such as "Hutset ralston on the rillera". When she really feels the need of exercise she organizes a bowling joust with a few congenial friends. In fact, a short time ago she asked one of her special buddies, "How would you like to go down town and trundle the plastic sphere?" The buddy replied "No thanks, I'm going bowling."

The other recently elected director is Marjorie Taussig who performs admirably as a chart reader for George Elmore, the Tide Water Associated Oil Company gas engineer. Marjorie is a native Californian, born with hydrocarbon corpuscles in her veins, and has been mixed up in the oil business all her life. She first peeked at the blue sky up yonder in Lost Hills, started work with Tide Water ten years ago in the North Belridge field as a part time telephone operator and chart reader. She was moved to Ventura in 1949 and has since become one of its more reputable citizens. She is an intellectual sort of gal whose cultural tastes run to the theater—legitimate plays and light opera particularly. She is consequently on intimate terms with the Gilberts and the Sullivans and is pretty much of a whiz on all things musical. Whereat we might mention with becoming modesty that we once composed a lovely thing called Melody in F and you can imagine our utter disgust when we found that the thing had already been done by a chap named Rubenstein.

This record of female accomplishment would be incomplete if we failed to make mention of the fact that the Ventura club issues a chatty newspaper, entitled the Desk & Derrick Digest, which is very capably edited by Jeannette Kastorff of the Schlumberger staff which shows, of course, that Jeannette is really anything but a cast orff, if you know what we mean. Anyway, the news sheet contains intimate gossip about the members, bits of neighborhood petroleum history, and lots of delectable chit-chat.

We are indebted to Jeannette, incidentally for the data on which this amazing series of disclosures is based. In conclusion, we would like to quote an item from the April "Digest", as follows and to wit, "Mary (White) also proudly admitted that she modeled her own knitted dress and stole at a fashion show———." Now, for her future good, Mary should be told that stealing even at a fashion show is naughty, and we certainly hope someone in the Club will give her a briefing on what's what. Meantime, we further hope that the rest of the members will continue along the straight and narrow path which they have set for themselves.

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While we are still on the subject of Ventura, we drove into the Pierpoint Inn a few nights ago and whom should we find in the dining room but that indefatigable and altogether entertaining duet Dorothy and Ham Bell. Presently we were joined by Foy Schlittler and before the evening was spent we had a lovely time doing the bright spots of the village. We popped into the Sportmen's Cafe briefly and said hello to Nick Melonas and Johnnie Temple, then hied over to the Sidecar and danced away a couple of hours with such astonishing grace that we were twice mistaken for Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. Next day, with Max Taves and some 35 students from his UCLA extension course in petroleum engineering, we went out to see Bell & Burden's big new Oilwell 96 in operation and after clambering all over it we repaired to the Pierpoint for a lovely lunch, with Ham Bell once more doing the honors as host.

Later we went through the spick and span Continental plant and wound up on the edge of that noted geological phenomenon they call the "Amphitheater." It was an interesting day's outing during which Ham Bell did a noble jof of expounding on the techniques of oil production and the history of the Ventura area. Max Taves and his alert body of students — most of them employees of oil companies seeking to increase their understanding and enlarge their capacities—had a thoroughly informative day which they very obviously appreciated.

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Chairman of the Board, National Gypsum Company

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In September of last year, with the whole-hearted encouragement of top management, the 3,000 employees of Gypsum's Ordnance Plant organized to conduct a person-to-person canvass to put a Payroll Savings Application Blank in the hands of every employee.

90% of the employees signed up in the opening days of the campaign. By September 12th, employee participation was 93.7%. On October 2nd, participation was almost 97%—and still going up.

To quote from National Gypsum's printed report of the Payroll Savings campaign:

• "Did we use fancy charts! Did we use advertisements? Did we have long-winded meetings. Did we give prizes for production? The answer is No! We put the proposition squarely to the people, and we reported to the people once a week in bulletin form to let them know where they stood in relation to other departments as well as to the plant total. Once the spirit of competition and teamwork caught fire, once it became a matter of personal pride; a successful conclusion was only a matter of time and effort."

Justifiably proud of its sponsorship of the Payroll Savings Plan and the 97% enrollment of its employees, National Gypsum Company prepared a very interesting folder, "Bombs and Bonds for National Defense. The Savings Bond Program of the National Gypsum Company." Savings Bond Division, U. S. Treasury Department, Suite 700, Washington Building, Washington, D.C., will be glad to send you a copy. Read how easy it is to build *your* Payroll Plan to 90% or more participation.

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Field Development

San Joaquin Valley Leasing On Increase

Leasing of available ground in several favorable prospect areas in San Joaquin Valley is the obvious prelude to interesting drilling plays. For example, Universal Consolidated Oil Company has acquired a farmout of 2160 acres from Continental Oil and 640 acres from Seaboard Oil in the North Lost Hills area of Kern County. Universal plans immediate drilling. The Conoco ground acquired lies in Secs. 15 and 27 and portions of Secs. 21, 23 and 35, with the Seaboard farmout in Sec. 29-25s-20e. The first well will be put down 330 ft. south and east of the west quarter corner of Sec. 21-25s-20e. This is about 7500 ft. southeast of Tide Water Associated's Farnsworth discovery well in Sec. 17. To be tested will be the relatively shallow Pliocene formation, which is putting out for Universal in a sector about six miles southeasterly. There the company has already clicked with 11 good producers. C. P. (Doc) Watson holds an interest with Universal in the play.

Jumping over to Merced County, where Richfield and Shell the other month blocked up a total of some 300,000 acres, the first wildcat for the leased ground is in sight. Richfield has just about made up its mind to put down its first test well on Sec. 16-8s-15e near Plainsburg, or slightly less than 10 miles southeast of Merced. Both Richfield's and Shell's opening drilling campaigns in Merced County will lean toward the core hole category and spread in all directions for determination of reservoir existence.

Over in San Luis Obispo County, Arthur C. Fisher and J. H. Maurer have assembled 4000 acres and are not far from spudding Edwards No. 1 wildcat near the center of Sec. 36-11n-26w. Location is north of Cuyama Valley and about 10 miles east of the Russell Ranch field, in the hills at the south end of Carrizo Plains. The land in line for testing was leased from George H. Edwards of Palo Alto.

L. B. O. D. Oil Company's Well No. W-260 in the Wilmington field. Fred Johnson Drilling Company is handling the drilling. Left to right: James C. Lee, cathead; Leo R. Mondotte, pusher; R. E. Carson, driller; C. T. Berry, derrick (Kneeling) Paul Biles, racker; Herb Smith, lead tong.

Belgian Anticline Well In

Land northwest of the Belgian Anticline field proper, has given A. J. West as operator a good well on Sec. 15-30s-21e. The well, TWA-Fee No. 1, was completed at a total depth of 3457 ft. for a current yield of 176 barrels of 36.2 gravity oil daily. Top oil sand was reported at 3422 ft. in the new well, which was the first hole put down by the operator on Tide Water Associated Oil Company's fee-owned property. Geology was handled by S. W. Kew, and engineering by Easton & Sacre. Moriqui Exploration holds interest with West in present development in the Belgian Anticline area. A test on the same section failed to find oil. Ohio Oil Company's J. B. Sutherland-USL No. 1 drilled to 5130 ft. and quit. Speaking of Ohio Oil, the company's KCLA No. 72-4 deep test on Sec. 4-32s-26e has broken the deep hole record for California, established some years ago by Superior Oil Company's Limoneira No. 1 wildcat, which poked all the way to 18,734 ft. back in 1949.

M J M & M Oil Company's newly completed test, Atlantic-Brantley No. 48, on Sec. 14-30s-28e appears on parity with the discovery and good for a settled output of around 210 barrels daily of 36° gravity clean oil. Drilled to a bottom of 7409 ft., and then plugged back to 7353 ft., the project on formation trial showed a clean oil of 5700 ft. in the drill pipe in one hour. The Wible discovery was subsequently finished flowing originally 450 barrels of clean oil a day. Performance of the new well is viewed as adding a number of locations to the company's land of

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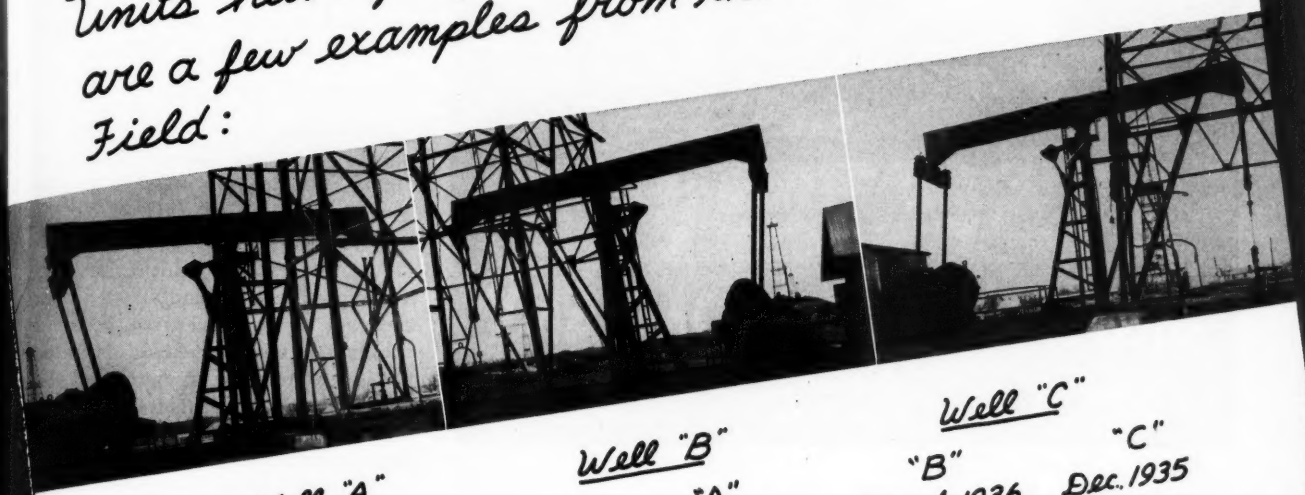

	Well "A"	Well "B"	Well "C"	
		"A"	"B"	"C"
Well Number:		Sept., 1935	March, 1936	Dec., 1935
Date Unit Installed:		136,500	132,300	134,400
Hours Operated, Total:		1,108,719	1,009,414	987,280
Fluid Pumped (Bbls.):		6,500	6,500	6,500
Well Depth, in ft.		$18.20	$38.60	$41.10
Yearly Repair Cost:				

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more than 500 acres. Atlantic Oil Company drilled the well and shares interest in the present development of M J M & M Hancock Oil's deepening job, Miller No. 2 on Sec. 14-30s-28e, has been finaled at 7404 ft. after topping oil sand at 7350 ft. Yield so far compares with the other new Nozu zone producers.

Edison Test Spudded

On the downward path in an extension test of Crown Drilling Company's Jeppi sand discovery in the Edison area is the Richard S. Rheem, Operator, Ross-Kirschenmann No. 54-8 on Sec. 8-30s-29e. Located a couple of thousand ft. northwest of the Jeppi find, Oceanic Oil is understood to have an interest with Rheem in the project and Universal Consolidated a dry hole contributor. Universal, by the way, has 140 acres offsetting the well to the west. Golden Bear Oil Company is moving deeper with it Seale No. 1 test on Sec. 5-30s-29e. An old producer, the company went back to the well to deepen from 4120 to around 6000 ft. in a search for Vedder production. The well was completed a couple of years ago, but was never a large producer. It is one and one-half miles northwest of wells producing from the Vedder sand for General Petroleum on the Portals lease on Sec. 4-30s-29e. General has dry hole money in the Golden Bear deepening job.

Failing to come across the oil sand in the zone proved up two months ago by Tide Water Associated's Farnsworth No. 14-17 six miles northwest of the Lost Hills field, General Petroleum has pulled out of its J. D. Martin No. 1-18 wildcat on Sec. 18-25s-20e. The drill site was a half-mile northwest of the Tide Water zone dug up in a sand belonging to the W-4 formation and produced from 2733 to 2750 ft. General's test penetrated the same sand without stumbling into anything of enough value to call for a formation test. Superior Oil earlier offset the Tide Water discovery to the south and got 3220 ft. of dry hole. Signs are that the new pool will not prove wide in scope. Standard Oil's No. 16 on Sec. 29-26s-21e, a deep test, was last reported drilling at 7900 ft., or very near objective level. If the project should meet with success, both Universal Consolidated and Richfield would profit due to the location of their respective lands in the area.

One mile south of the McDonald Anticline field on the Theta lease, Superior Oil's Theta No. 32-29 has been abandoned at 2252 ft. The test was launched due to showings credited to the company's abandoned Theta No. 44-29, which quit at 1818 ft. Superior moved two locations north and one west to drill the duster just given up.

Temblor Range Duster

Northwest of the McKittrick field in the Temblor Range Anticline area, Standard of California has written off its Stafford-Bell No. 54 wildcat on Sec. 3-30s-21e at 7981 ft.

An interesting wildcat well is nearing the spudding stage in an area yet to be proved southeast of the South Cuyama field. Humble Oil & Refining Company will be operator for the test, with Honolulu Oil Corporation holding a joint interest. The new drilling job, Humble-Honolulu-Dougherty No. 1, is on Sec. 13-9n-26w and not quite one-quarter mile east of Honolulu's luckless wildcat which was abandoned around 6500 ft. two years ago. This test of yesteryear found scribblings of oil in what was believed as the Saucesian zone in going to the Cretaceous. Showings obviously were in the minor category. Efforts of Smith Ranch Oil Company's Smith Ranch No. 1 wildcat on Sec. 17-10n-27w southeast of the valley's Russell Ranch field were without avail and the exploratory faded out at 3990 ft.

Considerable attention is likely to be focused on the Arvin area where General Petroleum is laying plans for a deep test on Sec. 5-31s-29e.

Gene Reid Drilling Company, Inc., has spudded Reid-KCL No. 2 on Sec. 29-29s-27e, a follow up job to the new fault block discovery completed the other month at the west fringe of the Fruitvale field. The project is designed to be directionally drilled to bottom under the steam plant of Pacific Gas & Elec-

tric Company. Engineering work is in charge of Tom Fitzgerald.

Five miles east of Devils Den production, Henry O. Arras is continuing to punch down his Arras-Heron No. 1 wildcat on Sec. 15-25s-19e at a depth below 800 ft.

Alpaugh Try Drills

In Kings County's Alpaugh sector, the W. W. Holmes, Operator, Green Comm. No. 1 on Sec. 18-23s-22e is drilling below 1000 ft., after setting surface pipe at 500 ft. At Pyramid Hills, Franco-Western Oil Corporation has abandoned Norris-Orchard No. 42 wildcat on Sec. 33-24s-18e at 3329 ft. No showings were smoked out. Harry C. Long & Associates' Drummond-Union No. 2 on Sec. 26-18s-22e near Hanford is redrilling after setting whipstock at 1700 ft. or thereabouts. The well was an original completion at 5404 ft.

At Panoche Valley, San Benito County, Artnell Company's Onesta Rey No. 1 on Sec. 19-15s-10e scouted out nothing of oil worth to 1846 ft. and has been abandoned. In the Tres Pinos area, Tide Water Associated at last reports was digging below 6600 ft. with Eyre No. 1 on Sec. 6-14s-6e. Monroe-Baer Oil Company's No. 2 test on Sec. 8-17s-11e in the Vallecitos area is making hole at 500 ft., plus or minus.

San Fernando Valley Holding Basin Interest

Now that Standard Oil of California has safely tucked away its new pool opener on old San Fernando Mission land, attention is riveted on the Porter Sesnon wildcat not many miles away. The Sesnon try, on Sec. 15-2n-16w and near where Devonshire and Reseda boulevards cross one another is continuing to drill ahead below 5000 ft. Kee & Simpson Drilling Company are doing the work. Standard's discovery, Mission No. 6-1 on Sec. 2-2n-16w in the vicinity of Zelzah and Rinaldi street, let nobody down when its started off from a total depth of 7338 ft. pumping at the rate of 229 barrels of 24.6 gravity oil and 500,000 cubic ft. of gas a day through a 24/64-in. choke. Location is also one mile north of the Granada Hills post office and a half-mile west of the LeRoy Edwards exploratory well not far from the San Fernando reservoir, which Union Oil Company drilled a couple of years ago and developed a little oil. Standard drilled into the new production only a mile southeast of the Aliso Canyon field. However, the Mission producer is apparently on an entirely separated structure. The drilling success is bound to accelerate prospective drilling in many sectors of San Fernando Valley , particularly those most favorably eyed by geologists. As one oilman put it—"it's a long alley that has no tin cans" and the valley beyond the Hollywood foothills may in not many years ahead enter the production picture in an important degree. Who knows?

Near the intersection of Ventura boulevard and Liberty Canyon road at Calabasas, Walden Oil Company's Steele No. 1 exploratory hole on Sec. 36-1n-18w is digging around 3900 ft.

In the Castiac Hills, Standard has completed its Golden No. 55-3 on Sec. 35-5n-17w for 300 barrels of 29.7 gravity oil and 140,000 cubic ft. of gas daily from a total depth of 6475 ft.

Three test wells drilling in the Aliso Canyon area are still above critical depths. They are Carlton Beal & Associates' Mission Adrian No. 7, a no dope well on Sec. 34, Tide Water Associated's Fernando No. 2 on Sec. 27 and Edwin W. Pauley's Wigdal No. 45 on Sec. 19-3n-16w.

Newhall Test Quits

General Exploration Company's N. L. & F. No. 2 deep test of the Newhall-Castaic area on Sec. 28-4n-16w has been abandoned at 11,503 ft. Several tests were run but they all failed to show commercial production. Bolsa Chica and Basin Oil were interested along with General Exploration and others in the deep wildcat.

New on the drilling front at Castaic is the Castaic Highland Oil Company which has everything in shape to put down its Kinler No. 1 wildcat on Sec. 18-5n-16w. It will drill to at least 4000 ft. Roy Mead is company general manager and engineer. On Sec. 28-6n-17w, T. P. & G. Oil Company's Mary Austin No. 1 explorer is drilling at 6750 ft.

At Puente, Dielectric Lab., Inc., Radin No. 1 wildcat on Sec. 30-2s-9w is temporarily idle at 900 ft.

In Orange County's Carbon Canyon area, Camay Drilling Company is moving ahead below 1000 ft. with Union Oil's Union-Del Giorgio Unit No. 1 wildcat on Sec. 12-3s-9w.

The Texas Company has started

General Petroleum Corp.'s Barnes Bush No. 5 in the Long Beach-Signal Hill area. Left to right: Tom Gamble, engineer; Allen Ford, derrick; Joe Rogers, Sargent Engineerinig Corp.; Ray Teschler, Sargent Engineering Corp.; W. A. Ross, head well puller.

its Carillo Ranch NCT-1 No. 1 test on Sec. 30-3s-8w and its Travis No. No. 2 on the same section in the Richfield area.

John D. Sandburg and Louis D. Carlson are making hole around 2100 ft. with their Segerstrom No. 1 wildcat on Sec. 9-6s-10w at Costa Mesa.

At Sunset Beach, a popular bathing spot, Red Star Oil Company's Red Star-Lomita No. 1 test on Sec. 29-5s-11w is digging at 2000 ft. Pacific Drilling Company is doing the work.

In the Garvey Hills area not many miles east of Los Angeles, G. Everett Miller, Operator, Garvey Hills No. 1 explorer on Sec. 26-1s-12w is continuing to go deeper at 3780 ft. A. A. Holmes Drilling Company is contractor.

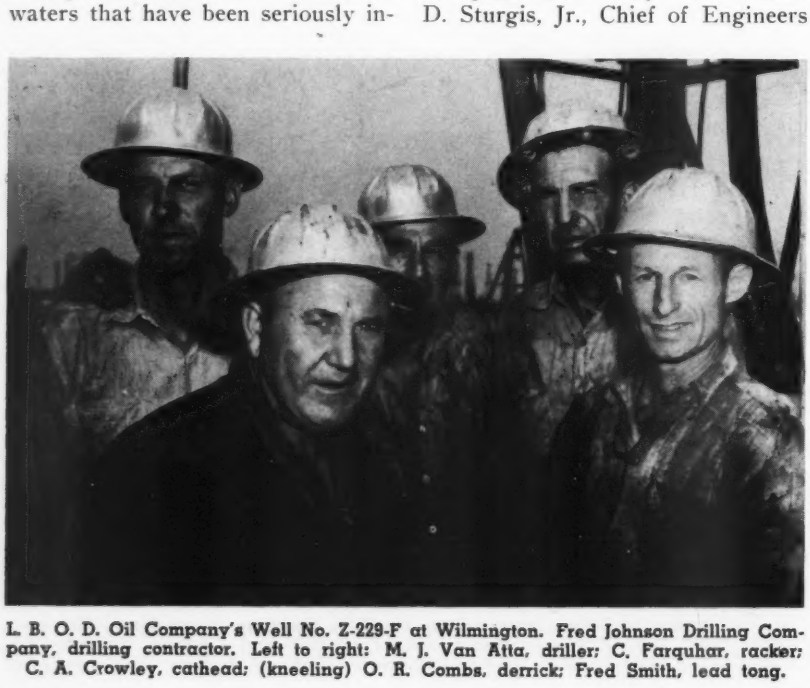
Woolner Oil Co.'s Woolner No. 7 in the Torrance field. Earl Robinette, producer; Charles Rodabaugh, driller; Ernest Kelley, superintendent; Jack Kessen and E. Z. Lopp, producers.

Long Beach Completion

Atlantic Oil Company has completed its McDonald No. 1 well on Sec. 13-4s-13w at the corner of Country Club drive and Cedar avenue in Long Beach. Drilled to a total depth of 5380 ft., the well is putting out from intervals perforated at 5220-5270 ft. and 5300-5350 ft. Representative gauge is not yet available. The Texas Company, J. Lyman Pratt and Alvan M. Palmer are among other operators active in the field.

Steps have been taken to control waters that have been seriously interfering with industrial and other phases of life in the Long Beach area. It was disclosed that 10-ft. high levees will be built around all sinking land at Long Beach threatened by flooding from sea water or by runoff from heavy rains. Land in the Long Beach area, which began sinking 13 years ago, has slipped as much as 18 ft. at the west border of Terminal Island, the lowest point of subsidence, an area of 10 square miles. Maj. Gen. Samuel D. Sturgis, Jr., Chief of Engineers of the United States Army is in Long Beach to study the flood control problem.

Many wells in the Long Beach area during past years have been affected by sinking land, exemplified chiefly by the shearing of casing and pipe.



L. B. O. D. Oil Company's Well No. Z-229-F at Wilmington. Fred Johnson Drilling Company, drilling contractor. Left to right: M. J. Van Atta, driller; C. Farquhar, racker; C. A. Crowley, cathead; (kneeling) O. R. Combs, derrick; Fred Smith, lead tong.

San Miguelito Find Top Coast-North Work

Of leading interest in the Coastal and Northern district are developments in the San Miguelito field in Ventura County, where Continental Oil Company has discovered a new and deep oil producing zone. The company's Grubb No. 601 confirmed the discovery when it was completed at a total depth of 10,029 ft. for an initial flowing potential of 1142 barrels of 29.9 gravity oil and 1,129,000 cubic ft. of gas a day through a 40/64-in. choke. Opened were the intervals of 8219-8513 ft., 8515-9189 ft. and 9259-10,027 ft. in the D-5 and D-6 zones. These zones are among those putting out for Shell on its Taylor lease in the adjacent Ventura Avenue field and are actually extension of sands which previously have not produced at San Miguelito. Continental at present is drilling two more wells on its Grubb lease. No. 602 is on Sec. 19-3n-23w and No. 88-2 on Sec. 30. Additional locations on the

2542-acre lease are scheduled. The field was discovered by Conoco in November, 1931.

Standard Oil's newest venture in the Oxnard area, Scholle-Livingston No. 1 Sec. 32-2n-21w, has started drilling. It is reported that the explorer is on leases from Exeter Oil Company. The company's McInnes No. 1 on Sec. 6-1n-21w at Oxnard has set a 9 5/8-in. protection string at 4999 ft., with drilling moving ahead several hundred feet on down.

Another interesting working under the Standard colors is Fugler No. 4-10 on Sec. 10-9n-33w in the Bradley Canyon area. The well, one-half mile southeast of the company's Nicholson producers, at last reports was digging at 3700 ft.

In the Rancho La Laguna area, The Texas Company is about to start its Caldac No. 1 wildcat on Sec. 19-7n-31w.

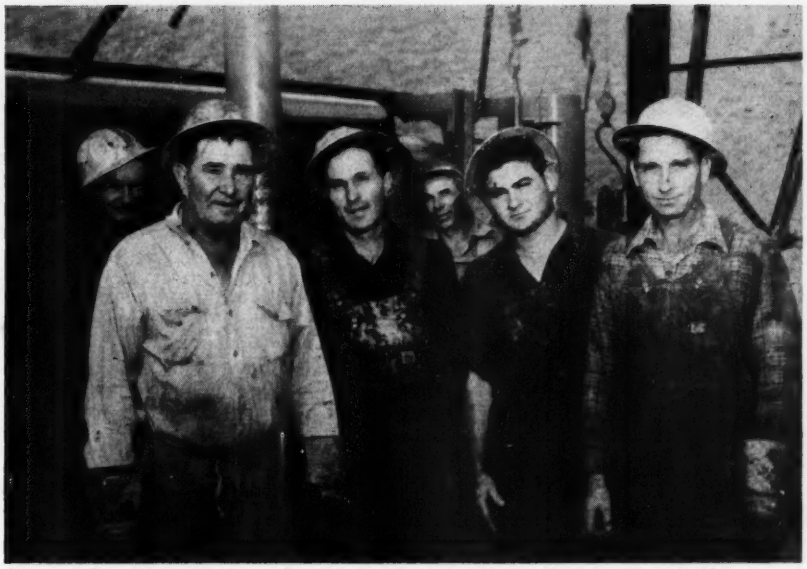
Point Arguello has been selected by Amerada Petroleum for a very interesting wildcat test. Sudden No. 1 is ready to seek new oil on projected Sec. 23-6n-36w.

In the Hollister Ranch area, Blackwood & Nichols Company's Hollister No. 1 prospect job on Sec. 31-5n-32w has been abandoned at 5329 ft.

Havenstrite Oil Company has undertaken a new test well in the Purissima Hills. Its Carter-Jim No. 1 on Sec. 18-7n-31e is about to spud.

Objections of oil and gas lease applicants to an order by the Interior Department withdrawing from petroleum leasing some 334,000 acres in Santa Barbara County are being heard in Santa Barbara. The order was "issued on the recommendation of the Department of Agriculture in order to protect the the watershed and wild areas of the lands." Arthur C. Fisher, attorney, has filed objections of applicants to the ruling. He represents more than 100 lease petitioners.

At West Mountain, Los Nietos Company has pulled out of its Barnard No. 1 test on Sec. 23-3n-21w at 7031 ft. In the Ventura Avenue field, Harry S. and Josephine Rothschild's Courtney Comm. No. 1 wildcat on Sec. 21-3n-23w was last reported idle at 11,315 ft.



General Petroleum Corp's. well N. L. F. No. 3 in the Del Valle field, with Hayes and Sprague drilling contractor. Left to right: R. H. Coleman, driller; A. O. Parman, derrick; M. E. Leighton, lead tong; T. E. Meese, mechanic; C. M. Everett, racker; T. G. Everett, cathead.

Dyerville Test Staked

Up in Humboldt County pine territory, Elisha Walker, Jr. is preparing to drill his Mohawk-Hammond No. 1 wildcat on Sec. 14-1n-2e, north of the town of Dyerville Touching upon Humboldt County, Lewis Kiser Wood, 84, member of one of the county's oldest pioneer families died at Eureka. His father, the late L. K. Wood, was one of the eight men who blazed a trail from the Trinity County mines through 100 miles of wilderness to reach Humboldt Bay in 1849. Wood was an authority on Humboldt County history. He was cognizant of the early oil well drilling operations in that part of California.

San Miguel is back in the news resulting from plans of Joseph C. Kimble calling for the drilling of a new exploratory well. Tagged Jensen-McNee No. 1, it will dig on Sec. 21-24s-12e, five miles north of the town of San Miguel.

Three and one-half miles north of the town of San Ardo, Western Gulf Oil Company's Roseberg-Bernard No. 1 wildcat on Sec. 28-21s-10e has been spudded.

East of Chico in Butte County, Cherokee Oil Company's Openshaw No. 1 test on Sec. 3-20n-3e is making hole with cable tools not far below top sod, according to latest reports.

Union Oil's Union-Brazos-Doherty No. 1 explorer in the Maxwell sector, Sec. 5-16n-2w, has given up the hunt at an unproductive depth of 4325 ft.

Santa Clara County's Sargent district is the setting for a new wildcat sponsored by Hugh McMillan. His McMillan No. 1 will dig on Sec. 36-11s-3e.

Northeast of Fairfield, WA-ME-CO Drilling Company's Ideal No. 1 try on Sec. 17-5n-1w has reached a depth of 1012 ft. Testing may be the next move.

Richfield's latest sortie at Marysville Buttes in Sutter County, labeled Butte Comm. No. B-5 on Sec. 4-15n-2e is drilling below 1000 ft. K. L. Kellogg & Sons are contractors. Richfield's Butte Comm. No. C-2 on Sec. 3-15n-1e came to an unsuccessful end at 7768 ft.

At Petaluma in Sonoma County, Golden Gate Gas & Oil Development Company's Golden Gate No. 3 prospect job is reported idle several hundred feet below grass roots.

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Rocky Mountain NEWS

Colorado—Idaho—Montana—New Mexico—Utah—Wyoming—Western Canada

Wyoming

The Pegasus division of Socony-Vacuum was scheduled to begin construction of sulphur and natural gasoline plants in the Manderson area by June 1, according to tentative plans. The company has purchased a part of a site for the proposed sulphur plant one mile north of Manderson.

The sulphur plant project has long been under consideration for processing crudes from three fields in the area. Under present plans it is proposed to build plants to extract hydrogen sulphide and natural gasolines from the crude oils and gases.

The Big Horn Natural Gasoline Co. is being organized to operate the gasoline project, and Socony-Vacuum is negotiating with Jefferson Lake Sulphur Co. of New Orleans for operation of the sulphur plant.

Sun Oil Co. was expected to drill ahead to test the Dakota-Lakota section after finding good oil production from the Third Frontier zone at the No. 1 State, southeast of the Badger Basin field in Park County. The well is bottomed at 10,120 feet with preparations made to run seven-inch casing. Whether the well will be drilled deeper after casing is cemented had not been definitely decided at this writing.

Operator recovered 2550 feet of clean, high gravity oil on packer test in the Third Frontier from 10,021 to 10,055 feet. The well was originally scheduled as a 13,000 foot Madison test. It is located in c ne nw 16-56n-101w.

Carter Oil Co. has announced location for a test in Natrona County in central Wyoming, the No. 1 Govt.-Davidson, se nw nw 8-39n-80w. The test would be in the South Tisdale block of more than 4000 acres which has been unitized by Carter. It is seven miles west of production in West Salt Creek. The California Co. found a small amount of 40 gravity oil on a test of the Phosphoria at the interval 10,396-467 feet at its No. 1 Unit in the Corbett Unit in Park County. Operator was running casing with the well bottomed at 10,597 feet in the Tensleep. The well was scheduled as a test of the Madison but it is uncertain whether drilling will continue to that zone. Location is sw se nw 27-53n-100w.

The California Co. has undertaken a test of the Wyoming part of the Julesburg Basin, with preparations to drill the No. 1 Govt., s½ ne nw 24-13n-68w, in Laramie County. It will be drilled to the Muddy expected at 8825 feet.

Brazos Oil and Gas of Houston has purchased a half interest of the Union Oil Co. of California in all the latter company's holdings in the Powder River Basin.

Montana

Sun Oil Co. and Phillips Petroleum planned further tests of the No. 1 Dynneson after the well flowed 206 barrels of oil natural from the interval 12,585-605 in the Ordovician on 24-hour test. The original test was interrupted by

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packer failure. The well is in c sw ne 32-24n-58e, Richland County. Well is bottomed at 12,671 feet and is the deepest ever drilled in Montana.

Shell Oil Co. was drilling ahead at its 33-33B NPRR, an offset to its discovery well in the Southwest Richey area after tapping the Ordovician for a good oil showing. Production previously was encountered in the Silurian, the producing horizon of the discovery well. The offset is located in c sw ne 33-22n-48e, McCone County. Operator found 1378 feet of muddy, gassy oil on drill stem test of the Ordovician at 9605-9694 feet. On a test of the Silurian at 9133-9213 feet, operator recovered 1080 feet of gassy, muddy oil. The well will be deepened to 9932 feet.

The Wilcox Oil Co. has announced location for a wildcat test eight miles north of the East Poplar field in Roosevelt County. The test will be the No. 1 Moe in the southwest quarter of Sec. 2-29n-52e. The area has had little previous exploration. Northeast of East Poplar production, the Empire State Co.'s No. 1 Smith was drilling ahead below 5233 feet after finding salt water on drill stem test at 4992-5006 feet.

In Prairie County, Shell Oil Co. was drilling around 8900 feet at the No. 32-11-B, c sw ne 11-1nw-56e, after recovering 1478 feet of gassy oil from the Silurian in a test of the interval 8843-61 feet. The wildcat is three miles northwest of previous production in the Pine Unit.

Although official results of recent tests have not been announced, Shell Oil Co.'s No. 22-33 Unit at Cabin Creek in Fallon County is reported to have flowed 400 barrels of oil in 24 hours, and during the latter part of the test as high as 900 barrels per day natural. The test was through perforations at the intervals 8688-8760, 8833-84 and 8912-57, in what is believed to be the Red River. Previous tests indicated production from the Charles, Mission Canyon, Devonian, Silurian and Ordovician. Gas production at the rate of 2,460,000 cubic feet per day was encountered in the upper Charles.

North Dakota

The Hunt Oil Co. has announced location for a wildcat test in Williams County, with the Madison as the objective. The test will be on a farmout from Phillips Petroleum and the Pure Oil Co. and about two and a half miles northeast of Pure's No. 1 McGinnity, a Madison test which has been temporarily abandoned. The Hunt Oil Co. test will be the No. 1 Carl A. Strombeck, c se nw 28-159n-95w.

Amerada Petroleum has completed the No. 1 Wollan, c nw nw 15-152n-96w, in McKenzie County. This is the first completion in the Keene area. Production is from the Madison and was 36 barrels per day initial through one half inch choke.

The No. 1 Jellesed, c sw se 16-153n-95w, in the Charleston area of the same county, was undergoing further tests by Amerada after it flowed 191 barrels of oil in 24 hours through 20/64 inch choke.

Amerada completed the No. 1 Rice in Mountrail County for an initial of 45 barrels of oil per day, accompanied by 40 barrels of water. The well, in c ne nw 23-158n-94w, is east of production in the Tioga field.

Twenty-two miles north of Tioga field production, Spartan Drilling Co. will drill the No. 1 Noonan, sw ne 11-162n-95w, in Divide County.

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South Dakota

Carter Oil Co. is drilling a new hole at the No. 1 Hendricks, c sw nw 2-20n-3e, Gallup area wildcat in Harding County. The original hole, which was drilled to 8393 feet, was lost by caving, and at last reports the new hole was down to 2500 feet.

In Haakon County, Kerr-McGee was drilling around 4170 at the No. 1 Chute, c sw sw 33-3n-19e.

Nebraska

Magnolia Petroleum's No. 1 State in Kimball County was bottomed at 7032 feet total depth and operator was preparing to complete after recovering 900 feet of oil on a test of the interval 6937-45 feet. Top of the Niobrara was logged at 5990 feet. The No. 1 State is a wildcat to the west of the Long pool, in sw sw nw 16-12n-57w.

Drilling in the Denver-Julesburg Basin continues with increased activity. New locations recently announced include the No. 1 Campbell, which the Ohio Oil Co. will drill in ne ne ne 11-16n-50w, Cheyenne County. Ralph Lowe has staked location for the No. 1 Nels O. Lindberg, ne ne 29-18n-47w, which will be a J sand test in Morrill County. The wildcat will be on acreage farmed out from Union Oil Co. of California.

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Colorado

Sherrod and Apperson's discovery of production in the Permian in the Keota field has stimulated further Lyons (Permian) sand ventures in the Denver-Julesburg Basin. Shell Oil Co. is drilling a 7380 foot test, the No. 1 Nicklas, se se nw 17-9n-56w, in Weld County, to the east of the Sherrod and Apperson discovery. More than 25 new wildcat locations in the Basin, many of them in Colorado, were announced over a recent two-week period. An increased interest in deep objectives is noted, and British-American is drilling a test to the granite, the No. 18 Yenter B, se ne nw 3-8n-54w, in the Yenter field of Logan County.

Forest Oil Co. completed the No. 1 Causey in Adams County for a D sand discovery, with pump production rated at 213 barrels per day. The well is in ne sw nw 23-2s-57w, in the Badger Creek area and southwest of the Little Beaver field.

In northwestern Colorado, Mountain Fuel Supply is drilling the No. 1 Unit, se sw ne 9-11n-101w, which is scheduled as an 8000 foot Mesaverde test. The well is in the Washakie Basin of Moffatt County, which has seen considerable Mesaverde exploration. Original interest is the zone in Moffatt County was sparked by discoveries across the line in Wyoming.

Other tests for which locations have been staked in western Colorado include a 5500 foot Morrison venture on Granby Anticline in Grand County by C. G. Glasscock, Jr. and a test east of the Paradox Anticline in the Salt Basin, Montrose County, by Jams Tatum.

Utah

After drilling to 7930 feet and into the Mississippian, Cities Service Oil Co. abandoned the No. 1 Grassey Trail Unit, c ne nw 1-16s-12e, in Emery County. Top of the Mississippian was logged at 5362 feet. Some oil was found in the Moenkopi, but most levels showed salt water.

New Mexico

Phillips Petroleum completed the No. 1-A Indian, sw ne ne 29-29n-3w, for an initial production of 428,000 cubic feet of gas per day from the Menefee. The well is 20 miles east of production in the Blanco pool and is part of an exploratory campaign in the eastern part of the San Juan Basin.

Western Canada

Scheduled entrance into the Canadian oil picture has been announced by three British companies. Lobitos Oilfields, Anglo Equadorian Oilfields and Premier Consolidated Oilfields will extend their operations to the dominion. Decision was made after extensive study of the industry in Canada.

Canadian Gulf was preparing to produce the Gulf-Peterson No. 9 after finding oil in the D3 Devonian which was logged at 5326 feet. The well was drilled to 5378 feet total depth, with operator setting production casing. Location is in Lsd 9, 2-39-21w4 of the Erskine field in central Alberta.

Carleton Oils Ltd. is proceeding with steady development of acreage in the West Drumheller field, approximately 65 miles northeast of Calgary. The company has launched a seven-well drilling program in the area and has placed on production the Carleton-Mazel No. 11-36, which is a quarter mile to the east of the discovery well. Operator found production in the D2 Devonian, with an initial potential of 1440 barrels per day. Hole is bottomed at 5564 feet. Carleton Oils was nearing the producing zone with another well in the area and had two others on location at last report. Gulf Oil and Superior are also active in the West Drumheller field.

The York-Pathfinder Brooks No. 1 was being continued to its objective of 4400 feet after finding both gas and black oil production. The well produced gas at the rate of 1,621,000 cubic feet daily from the Sunburst, which was topped at 3442 feet. Some gas had previously been encountered from the Bow Island sand at 2685 feet.

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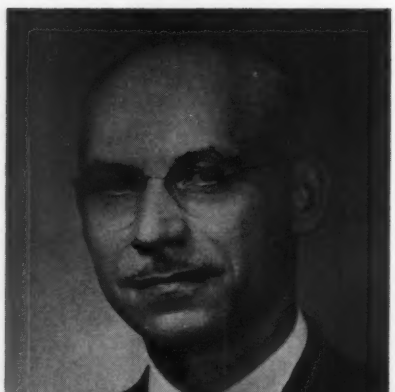
Personalities IN THE NEWS

"Monty" Reid, Veteran Fruehauf Engineering Chief, Dies Suddenly

The truck-trailer industry—the entire motor transport world, in fact—lost a valuable benefactor and a real friend when F. M. "Monty" Reid, vice-president in charge of engineering for Fruehauf Trailer Company, died suddenly in Detroit on May 11.



F. M. Reid

Mr. Reid, who was also a director of the Fruehauf concern, was 53 when he passed away, and over 30 of those years were spent at Fruehauf. Prior to joining the trailer company he had been associated with both the Nelson and Packard automobile firms.

One of the outstanding transportation engineers in the country, Reid was responsible for many of the basic improvements in truck-trailer design over the past quarter century. It was he, for example, who pioneered the all-metal trailer, specifically the tubular, air plane construction type exemplified in Fruehauf's Aerovan line.

Under his direction, one of the largest and most competent engineering staffs in the entire motor vehicle industry was built up, with recognized specialists in many different applications of transport.

And during World War II, the contributions made by his organization to the country's military efforts were tremendous, resulting in the development of many specialized types of truck-trailer equipment.

"Monty was a quiet, hardworking fellow who liked nothing better than to be back in the shop in his shirtsleeves checking over some new feature of our Trailers," commented Roy Fruehauf, president of the Fruehauf concern, in announcing Mr. Reid's passing.

"He was a great engineer, a man who contributed tremendously to the progress made by motor transport, yet he was always modest about his accomplishments.

"Much could have been written about him during his lifetime, but the shunned the limelight and avoided publicity. He always said he was too busy for that sort of thing."

Loren Hillman, who recently won a bout with surgery, has sold his Beverly Hills home to Howard Lang. On the subject of homes, Reese H. Taylor II has acquired a new abode in Westwood Hills.

Four men operating in Shell Oil Company's absorption plant at Santa Maria have scored an enviable record of more than 7600 days without a lost time accident. The quartette, with a combined company service of nearly 115 years, have won the diamond-studded moniker from the array of diamonds sparkling in their service emblems. They are Raymond H. Strong, Hugh D. Toy, John H. Berry and Oscar M. Thomas.

Conklin Succeeds Miller At Du Pont

Ray E. Miller has elected to give up active direction of sales of the Petroleum Chemicals Division of the Du Pont Company for reasons of health, and will be succeeded, as director, by David H. Conklin, assistant director of sales.

David H. Conklin

Mr. Miller will continue in the Petroleum Chemicals Division as advisor to the director of sales.

Mr. Conklin will be succeeded as assistant director of sales by Milton H. Campbell, head of the Petroleum Research Division of Jackson Laboratory, Deepwater Point, N. J.

Mr. Miller has had more than 30 years experience in the oil industry. In 1920 he became safety engineer and personnel manager for the Marland Oil Company, now Continental Oil Company. Eight years later he was named executive secretary of the Natural Gasoline Association of America and, in 1943-44, was president of that organization. In 1934 he joined Hanlon-Buchanan, Inc., a Tulsa company, as a vice-president, a post he held until becoming

vice president and director of the Warren Petroleum Corporation early in 1946. He joined the Du Pont Company on September 1, 1946, as sales director for petroleum additives and later became sales director of the Petroleum Chemicals Division.

Mr. Conklin, 39, was born in Battle Creek, Michigan, and was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1935 with a bachelor of science degree in mechanical engineering. He joined Ingersoll-Rand the same year, handling sales, service, and installation of industrial and oil field equipment in the company's Los Angeles, Calif. district. After service in the Navy during World War II, he returned in 1945 to Ingersoll-Rand for two years. In 1947 he joined the Du Pont Company and shortly after became West Coast district manager for the Petroleum Chemicals Division, with headquarters in Los Angeles. Two years later he was transferred to Wilmington, Del., as assistant sales manager of the division. On August 1, 1951, he was named assistant director of sales.

Mr. Campbell, 37, was born in Detroit, Michigan, and received his bachelor of science degree in chemical engineering at the University of Michigan in 1938 and his master's degree at the Case Institute of Technology in 1941. From 1938 to 1947, when he joined the Du Pont Company, he was engaged in engine research work with the Standard Oil Company of Ohio. In 1949 he was named director of the Petroleum Laboratory at Deepwater Point, N. J., and, in 1951, was appointed head of the Petroleum Research Division at Jackson Laboratory.

Sam Chapman, star center fielder for the Oakland Baseball Club had the distinction of being the first player of the 1953 season to win $100 by hitting Signal Oil Company's bull's-eye circle sign atop the left-field fence in the Hollywood baseball park. Vic Ahlport, Signal's Alameda branch manager, presented the check to the popular Oaks' player.

Desk And Derrick Club Of San Francisco

San Francisco's Desk and Derrick Club, one of the more recently organized affiliates of the oil industry's all-woman association of Desk and Derrick Clubs of North America, has just completed its first field trip this year to gain first hand knowledge of drilling activity and oil field techniques.

Forty members of the club were the recent guests of Tide Water Associated Oil Co. on a visit to the site of an exploratory well being drilled by that organization near Hollister, California. The trip was part of the club's program to provide its members with more of the basic, practical, knowledge of the industry. The club is assisted by private companies which provide speakers, movies, and inspection tours of oil industry installations.

High point of the San Francisco club's first field trip was a stop at Tide Water Associated's wildcat well, but the trip provided opportunity to inspect several interesting geological formations and producing areas.

Geologist Glenn Lansing of Tide Water accompanied the club members and acted as guide and instructor.

The itinerary included a trip through a recently discovered gas field in the Lomerias Muertas Hills between Gilroy and Hollister, and wound up with a visit to a dead producing area. The latter was the Moody Gulch field near Los Gatos. It was discovered in 1880 and was abandoned, when virtually depleted, to make room for the modern highway between Los Gatos and Santa Cruz.

The Tide Water wildcat test is being made in an area south of Hollister where surface sediments of the Pliocene age are plainly visible. The Eyre No. 1 is programmed to be drilled to a depth of 8,000 to 8,500 feet. It will determine the producing possibilities of the lower Pliocene or possible Miocene age sands. The drilling superintendent, Martin Mears, geologist on duty at the well, E. L. Marier, and other contractor crew members answered a multitude of questions and explained operations.

After lunch in Gilroy, the caravan

Dr. Herbert J. Kirchner (center who gave a timely talk on narcotics at the regular monthly dinner meeting of the Los Angeles Chapter of Nomads on May 6, 1953. Bob Eiche of R. J. Eiche & Associates (right) introduced the speaker. Joe Schlarb of Chiksan Company (left) was program chairman.

wound over the Santa Cruz Mountains for sightseeing visits of Monterey Bay, redwood forest, madrones, the Pajaro Valley and the Gabilan Range.

Union Oil Trainees Learn About Tool Manufacturing At Baash-Ross Plant

As part of its two year training program in Field Petroleum Engineering, the Union Oil Company recently had a group of its trainees spend a day at the main Los Angeles plant of the Baash-Ross Tool Company to learn first-hand how modern oil tools are manufactured.

Such typical Baash-Ross products as Square and Hexagonal Kellys, "Trubore" Drill Collars, Roller Kelly Bushings, Multiplex Traveling Blocks, "UPS" Casing and Landing Heads, Baash-Ross Fishing Tools and many other similar oil field products were studied in their manufacturing and assembly stages.

Of particular interest to the group was the new Baash-Ross Pressure Welding Machine which is making possible entirely new standards of economy in the maintenance and the repair of drill collars, kellys and other similar large diameter tubular products by enabling such products to be welded together without changing their alloy structure or adding any new metal.

Group of Nineteeners preparing to leave Los Angeles for Stockdale Country Club, Bakersfield, and their Semi-Annual Calcutta, which was won by Bill Conroy, purchasing agent for Wilshire Oil Co. Left to right, they are Gil Nesheim, Allied Supply Co.; Sam Patterson, Bankline Oil Co.; Monte Lindmoe, Southwest Welding Co.; Bob Fluor, The Fluor Corp. Ltd.; Charlie Schriber, Earle M. Jorgensen Co.; Roy Johnson, Republic Supply Co.; Howard Chapman, M. E. Gray Co..; Jay Perrin, Towlsaver, Inc.; Carl Totten, Shell Oil Co.; Dick Sneddon, oil scribe; Fred Currie, Copperweld; Charlie Perkins, Union Oil Co.; Rand Hogan, Kaiser Steel Corp.; Gordon Tunnell, Allied Supply Co.; Thomas Bell, formerly of Jones & Laughlin Steel; Henry Paulsen Bankline Oil Co.; and C. H. Tuttle of Standard of Cal. (Story appeared in Grapevine copy for May 15th issue.)

M. K. Doumani, president of Pedro Petroleum Company of Hollywood, has widened his field activities by handling production operations for Western Empire Petroleum Company, Los Angeles. His plans call for reconditioning several wells on Western Empire's Wilmington leases and the possible drilling of a new job in the area.

W. E. Church, Shell Oil Company pipeline telephone superintendent, is the new president of the Petroleum Industry Electrical Association. The election was held at the group's convention in Houston, Tex.

George Randall, Richfield Oil Corporation public relations director, has announced formation by a group of community leaders of Executives for Mental Health, an organization devoted to study and elimination of emotional and mental health problems.

J. Edward Warren, who will retire as Deputy Petroleum Administrator on June 30, will be honored by a testimonial dinner sponsored by the National Petroleum Council in Washington, Walter S. Hallanan, NPC chairman, has made known. B. I. Graves of New York is arrangements committee chairman.

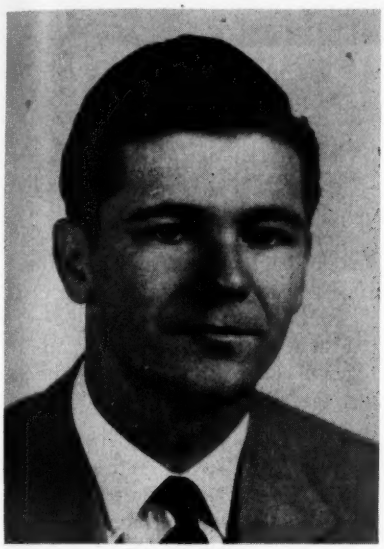
Larry Doheny's 8-pound miniature pinscher, Patzie von Mill-Mass, was an outstanding exhibit at the Beverly-Riviera Kennel Club's annual spring all-breed dog show and obedience trial at the Miramar Hotel in Santa Monica. Since 1950, Patzie has won 77 group victories and 20 best-in-show awards, and at the recent event the bowwow was awarded one of American dogdom's most coveted prizes, the Quaker Oats Trophy.

Colorful Texas and California oilman Glenn McCarthy has been authorized by the Bolivian Government to develop two oil land concessions in Southern Bolivia's Tarija province.

Lee Laird (right), Assistant Sales Manager for Baash-Ross Tool Company shows Union Oil Trainees in Field Petroleum Engineering the operating principle of the new Baash-Ross Pressure Welder. In the Union Oil group are (left to right), Lloyd Thompson, Del Pyle, Cliff Dunham, Frank Lemmon and John Ferry.

Roland Gillett Joins Security Engineering

A. M. Birnie, General Sales Manager for Security Engineering Division, has announced the appointment of Roland Gillett as his Administrative Assistant.



Roland Gillett

Gillett, a graduate of Drury College in Springfield, Missouri, where he received an AB in Economics and Business Administrative, first joined Security in 1948 in Whittier, where he worked in the Cost Accounting Department. Subsequently he was placed in charge of Inventory Control. In 1950, Gillett was promoted to Office Manager of the Security Odessa, Texas office.

In 1952 he left Security to join Welex Jet Service Inc., a post he held until his recent return to Security to assume his new job as Administrative Assistant to the General Sales Manager.

Two UCLA faculty members have been elected to posts in the American Geophysical Union, a subdivision of the National Research Council. Named vice president of the tectonophysics section was Dr. Louis B. Slichter, director of the Institute of Geophysics at UCLA. Elected to the Pacific Southwest regional committee was Dr. Martin R. Huberty, irrigation professor.

Reflecting an increase of business in New Mexico, R. E. Parmley of Lane-Wells Company has been appointed superintendent of the Hobbs, New Mexico station. In his new assignment, Mr. Parmley will report to the sub district superintendent of the Hobbs base. He was formerly Assistant Radioactivity Engineer in Odessa.

L. T. Fournier, treasurer of Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Company, spoke before the noon meeting of the Los Angeles Society of Security Analysts at the Los Angeles Biltmore Hotel. He discussed the natural gas industry and his company.

INSPECT NEW BELGIAN ANTICLINE SITE. Drilling, operating and Supply Company personnel recently reviewed progress on the newest venture into the Belgian Anticline at Pacific Western Oil Corporation, Midway-McKittrick No. 32-30 Site. From left to right, Carl Browall, General Superintendent Drilling and Producing Departments, Pacific Western Oil Corporation; Clyde Hall, owner Clyde Hall Drilling Company; Warren Craddock, Chief Engineer, Pacific Western Oil Corporation; Guy Simpson, Drilling Superintendent, Clyde Hall Drilling Company, W. A. MacMullen, Bethlehem Supply Company; and Ray Jones, District Superintendent, San Joaquin Valley, Pacific Western Oil Corporation.

This was the first well drilled with the new M-58 Bethlehem Drilling rig recently purchased by Clyde Hall Drilling Company.

C. N. G. A. Frolic Announced

Dick Jenkins, Entertainment Chairman of the California Natural Gasoline Association, announced the date of the 1953 June Frolic to be June 6, 1953, at the Rio Hondo Golf Club, Downey.

The day's activities have been expanded to present a greater variety of entertainment for all who attend. Each event is being given careful study and attention by Jenkins' committee, composed of Fred Carter, Carter-Jones Company; Al Decker, Prowell-Decker Corporation; Les Gfeller, General Electric Company; John Link, Rockwell Mfg. Company; Walt Penner, The Worthington Pump & Mach. Corporation; Charlie Rajnus, Ingersoll-Rand Company; Bill Runbeck, Guy T. Martin & Company, and Bob Williamson, The Cooper-Bessemer Corporation.

Reservations for golf will be taken at the Association's office, 510 W. 6th Street, Los Angeles 14, Telephone TRinity 3292. Tickets may also be ordered at $5.00 each. All reservations are on the first come first served basis.

A.S.M.E. Meeting Announced

The American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Petroleum Division, will conduct its annual Petroleum Mechanical Engineers Conference at the Rice Hotel in Houston, Texas on September 28, 29 and 30, 1953. An interesting program is being planned and a large attendance is expected. Details of the program will be announced as soon as possible.

Mr. L. S. Wrightsman of the Humble Pipe Line Company, Houston, Texas is the General Chairman of the Conference.

Dr. E. N. Kemler of the University of Minnesota is the Chairman of the ASME Petroleum Division.

Iran has just issued a new set of stamps of four values to commemorate the discovery of oil in the Qum region south of Teheran. All four values feature an oil derrick against a background of mosques and minarets.

With Drilling Contractors

To K. L. Kellogg & Sons goes credit for the successful drilling of Standard of California's important discovery well on a portion of the old Franciscan Mission land in San Fernando Valley. It was taken down on ground about one-half mile west of the LeRoy Edwards No. 1 wildcat in the vicinity on San Fernando Reservoir, which Union Oil Company sponsored two years ago and recovered some oil.

Brown Drilling Company of Long Beach recently changed its Texas offices in Wichita Falls. The Company still remains in the same building, but six additional stories have been added and it is now known as the Oil and Gas Building. Brown occupies part of the 12th floor.

Oran Rambo and C. J. Sheehan, popular members of the Brown organization, have been elevated to relief toolpushers. Another bit of good news from the contractor is the report that Chuck Wilder has regained complete health after being laid low for sometime because of a serious accident.

Hylton Drilling Company, Bakersfield, is moving in to drill Western Gulf Oil Company's Rosenberg-Bernard No. 1 wildcat, three and one-half miles north of the town of San Ardo in Monterey County. Location is 2840 ft. south and 2140 ft. east from the northwest corner of Sec. 28-21s-10e.

Rocky Mountain Drilling Company currently is busy on no less than 10 contract jobs in California areas. They include The Texas Company's N. L. & F. No. A-2, south and a little east of the Honor Rancho, and Standard of California's Ward No. 2 at Aliso Canyon. H. A. Stripling is toolpusher on the Texaco job, and E. J. Hopkins is in charge of the Standard operations.

In the Rio Bravo field, Rocky Mountain is putting down Union Oil Company's KCL No. 62-34, with Jack Riley, toolpusher. On the San Emidio Rancho the contractor is digging San Emidio No. E-1 for Richfield Oil Corporation. Tex Jones is foreman on this job.

At Ventura Avenue, Rocky Mountain is drilling four wells for Shell Oil Company on the Taylor lease and one on the Gosnell property, and another for General Petroleum Corporation on the Barnard land.

San Joaquin Drilling Company has been awarded contract to redrill and deepen Standard Oil's No. 74-7Q well in the Kettleman Hills North Dome area. Present depth of the well is approximately 8300 ft. and it probably will be taken on down to somewhere around 9000 ft. in keeping with a program Standard has mapped out for a number of old producers in the area.

George H. McCarthy, Shamrock, Drilling Company, and W. W. Cline, San Joaquin Drilling Company, Los Angeles, were among leading California drlg. contractors in attendance at the oil show in Tulsa Okla.

Five wells programmed by Monterey Oil Company of Los Angeles for the Edison field will be contract jobs.

Casner & Bentz, contractors, put down Dumm Bros. Petroleum Corporation's new producer in the Fruitvale field. Known as McAfee-Rosebaum No. 1 and located on Sec. 23-29s-27e, the well started off at the gross rate of 99 barrels of 18.5 gravity a day from a total depth of 3712 ft. Fred Sperber did the engineering.

Contractors are now doing about 90 per cent of all the oil well drilling in the country, according to Brad Mills executive vice president of the American Association of Oil-well Drilling Contractors. He further remarked: "In a business so competitive as contract drilling it is only natural that those in it must make sure they are running their affairs on a sort of a 'parity' basis; or in simpler words they must meet fair competition while making sure they are not contributing to untenable practices in any area. This of necessity involves a close look at costs and ability to do a good job while remaining solvent and strong."

Contract to deepen North Star Mining & Development Company's Tunis-North Star No. 1 test on Sec 4-10n-18w in the Tejon area has been let to Fred Kennedy of Bakersfield. Present depth is 760 ft. and the drilling probably will be carried to 2000 ft. or more.

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New Booklet By McCullough

A new, thirty-two page, two color booklet "How To Get More Oil" has just been released by the McCullough Tool Company. This new booklet gives a complete description of improvements and latest results with McCullough Perforators.

A large portion of the booklet is devoted to a complete report and analysis of surface penetration tests involving all sizes of improved McCullough M-3 Burrless Bullet and Glass Jet Perforators. Another chapter of the booklet describes these recent improvements in McCullough M-3 and Glass Jet Perforators, including reasons why and how they attain approximately 25% deeper penetration than former McCullough guns. Also, recommendations for their use—ways in which perforating is used—and how the oil man can profit by their use.

Included is a comprehensive review of other McCullough Perforating equipment and techniques such as modern efficient electric wire line service units—highly accurate electronic control equipment and instrumentation—and practical suggestions on how the operators can improve the efficiency of any perforating job.

Copies of the booklet are available by writing to McCullough Tool Company, 5820 South Alameda Street, Los Angeles 58, California.

New Oil Discovery In Canadian Arctic

Oil seepages have been traced down on Cornwallis Island in the Canadian Arctic by the Dominion Government's geologist, pointing to the existence of oil and gas formations underlying a region the size of Texas. Low and flat, Cornwallis Island is named after George Washington's British foe. It lies about 500 miles north of the Arctic circle and is swept by Polar winds most of the year. In what is known as Mackenzie Territory, its 256,000 square mile area compares with Texas' 267,000 square miles and most important of all is evidently potential oil land. At present but one oil field in the Mackenzie area is being exploited. It is the Fort Norman oil pool which was developed during the second world war as an emergency source of supply for the defense of Alaska. Current production of the field is limited to the consumptive demand of nearby mines and river boats. The Cornwallis seepages marked the third to be ferreted out beyond the Arctic Circle. Earlier oil was spied out by U. S. geologists at Point Barrow in northernmost Alaska. Three years ago an expedition of Danes discovered oil and gas spewing from the frozen wastes of Peary Land.

Shell Experimenting With Water Flooding

Shell Oil Company is conducting an important water flooding project in the East Coalinga field of Fresno County designed to eventually bring new productive life to wells in the area. Oil formations in the area have been lavish with their treasures since the early days of the California petroleum industry. However, after years of continues production, the field is gradually approaching primary depletion, according to Shell engineers. And yet, the belief is held that the oil bearing measures still contain far more oil than they have given up. The initial injection test is in the nearly depleted crestal portion of field beneath the rugged foothills, marking the western end of the sprawling San Joaquin Valley. Water will be forced into oil formations through injection wells and literally wash the oil remaining to the surface.

The Arizona State Land Department has announced a drop in the amount of bond from $10,000 to $2,500 required from wildcatters drilling exploratory wells on land leased from the state. It was explained that the first intent of the bond is to assure protection against possible damage resulting from failure to properly seal off water strata. A lower bond is expected to enliven oil exploration in the state, particularly by the smaller operator.

Having leased in excess of 4500 acres in the Pond area in northern Kern County, Intex Oil Company is now formulating drilling plans for a wildcat to go down a half-dozen miles southwest of the town of Delano. Ground acquired trends to a northwest-southeast direction and extends northwesterly from Pond to a couple of miles of Trico gas field production.

With the 1953 Kentucky Derby now history, a Los Angeles oilman recalled the Louisville tailor who asked a customer: "Colonel, what size shall I make the pockets—pint or quart?"

The Texas Co.'s NCT 1-13 at Honor Rancho is being drilling by Rocky Mountain drilling Company. Left to right: A. Banaga, derrick; A. J. Lanfair, lead tong; Forest Douglas, cathead; Claude Faggard, racker; C. F. Bentley, driller

THIS LAUGH

A man teacher in high school had several smart-alec boys in his room. While he was out of the room one of the boys drew the likeness of a jackass on his coat with chalk.

When he returned to the room and saw the coat, he sat reflectively for a time, apparently deep in thought.

"I've been wondering for several minutes, but I can't make up my mind for sure which one of you boys wiped his face on my coat while I was out of the room."

Mrs. Jones: "My husband won a thousand dollars at poker the other night and he split with me."

Neighbor: "You mean he gave you half!"

Mrs. Jones: No. He took his thousand and left."

"Did you test this gin?"

"Yeah, I poured some in the ash tray."

"Did it turn green?"

"I dunno. I can't find the ash tray."

After the three men had been assigned a room on the 30th floor, they went out to dinner. They were shocked to find, upon their return to the hotel, people sleeping in the lobby. The elevators were out, the clerk said.

To occupy their minds during the long climb they devised a plan whereby the first man would tell funny stores the first 10 flights; the second man would tell adventure tales the second 10 flights, and the third man would relate sad experiences the last 10.

OFF!!

With their laughter, the first 10 flights were easy. And the adventure yarns kept the second 10 from being unpleasant. At the 21st floor the third man was silent, and he didn't say anything at the 22nd floor either.

"Let's have those sad stories," he was urged.

"All right, I'll tell the saddest of all first," he said. "I forgot the key."

Two drillers sat down to eat their lunch. One began to unwrap a package some 18 inches long.

"What's that?" asked the other.

"My wife's away," said the first, "so I made myself a pie."

"A bit long, ain't it?" his friend asked.

"Long? Sure, it's long. It's rhubarb."

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